# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,954—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1880.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
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First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2 „ „

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
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A line, not to ADVERTISEMENT counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at cost prices at ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th October, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Metrapolim, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and, after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 19th October, at 1 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 16th October, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on THURSDAY, 21st October, 1880.

*N.B.*—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th October, 1880. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, and on the 1st
*of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 40 |
| Suez | „ 360 | „ 220 | „ 90 |
| Port Said | „ 380 | „ 240 | „ 90 |
| Messina | „ 500 | „ 310 | „ 140 |
| Naples | „ 500 | „ 310 | „ 140 |
| Leghorn | „ 500 | „ 310 | „ 140 |
| Genoa | „ 500 | „ 310 | „ 140 |
| Marseilles | „ 520 | „ 320 | „ 145 |

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half-fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

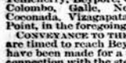
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st October, 1880.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

| | Commanders. | Tons. | H.P. | Nom'l Sg. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. SPEKE HALL | W. Brand. | 2700 | 400 | about | 24th Oct. |
| s.s. BRANKSOME HALL | R. Collin | 2100 | 300 | about | 10th Nov. |
| s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE | J. Verrill | 2370 | 300 | To follow. | |
| s.s. TRENTHAM HALL | Jas. Shaw. | 2100 | 300 | ditto. | |
| s.s. RYDALL HALL | O. Lloyd | 2700 | 400 | ditto. | |

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

### ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

| | Commanders | Tons. | H.P. | Nom'l. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. HISPANIA | James Laird | 3300 | 400 | about | 4th Dec. |
| s.s. MACEDONIA | Thos. Martin | 2572 | 486 | to follow. | |
| s.s. TRINACRIA | L. White | 2107 | 424 | do. | |
| s.s. INDIA | Geo. H. Read | 2289 | 500 | do. | |
| s.s. BRITANNIA | R. Hutchison | 3300 | 400 | do. | |

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York ..... Rs. 600
„ Liverpool ..... „ 500
„ Marseilles and Genoa ..... „ 450
„ Naples ..... „ 400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

### P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as follows :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. VENETIA | 2726 | 450 | J. Orman | 16th Oct. |
| — SUMATRA | 2488 | 450 | H. F. Briscoe | 23rd „ |
| s. PESHAWUR | 3000 | 600 | D. Remoldson | 30th „ |
| — BANGALORE | 2342 | 450 | H. Wyatt | 6th Nov. |
| s. INDUS | 3162 | 600 | S. D. Shallard | 13th „ |
| — SURAT | 3142 | 530 | W. E. Breeze | 20th „ |
| s. NIZAM | 2725 | 450 | G. W. Brady | 27th „ |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANCONA | 3094 | 600 | E. G. Stead | 22nd Oct. |
| KASHGAR | 2021 | 450 | W. A. Seaton | 5th Nov. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued :—

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back ..... Rs. 950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ..... Rs. 1,000
1st Class. 2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months) ..... 150 75
Do. to Penang and Singapore ( do ) ..... 450 255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th Oct., 1880.

### P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

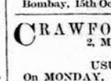
MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th Oct., 1880.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.



THE Company's following steamers will be despatched from Bombay as above.

| Vessels. | Captains. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|
| s.s. NARENTA | G. Mottel | 20th Oct. |
| s.s. TEBE | B. Crillanovich | 27th Nov |

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 140 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | 375 | 295 | 143 0 |
| To Port Said | 320 | 255 | 131 0 |
| To Suez | 300 | 240 | 122 0 |
| To Aden | 170 | 130 | 66 8 |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
September 27th, 1880.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 a. m., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJI and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Kalbadavee Kavel Street, the whole valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, best plateduare, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, &c., &c., &c.

The property of A. Baker, Esq., and other gentlemen changing their residence. The property is now on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 15th October, 1880.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, near the Gaiety Theatre, by order of the Official Assignee, In Re Sulliman Latif, an Insolvent—

Few teak scantlings, planks, rafters, iron, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th October, 1880.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

8 bales grey shirtings.
6 cases prints.
unions cloth.

By order of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Peerbhoy, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody & Co—

1 bundles double leather beltings, 7 and 8 inches.
2 „ single „ 7½ „ 8 „
1 steam gaunes 100 lbs., by John Dewrance & Co.
8 bundles 9/6 feet Indian rubber suction pipe.
1, 1½, 2, 2½, 2½, 3, 3, and 4½ inches.

On account of the concerned—

An invoice of 9, 10, and 11 inches cut glass arms for chandeliers, 9, 10, and 12 inches green glass arms cut green and white glass star pans, sets of pillar shades and lustre pieces, prices of best pattern Cretonne cloth Brussels and felt carpets iron single and double flower painted and gilt bedsteads, &c.

SALE OF OLEOGRAPHS.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of oleographs in gilt frames which are now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, by order of the Executors of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Pranjee, the very valuable and handsome richly carved and French-polished blackwood and English made mahogany household furniture, best plated 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 light hanging argand lustres, 3 and 6 light chandeliers, 8 light gas chandelier, wall brackets, vase lamps, large pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome Brussels velvet pile and Persian carpets, a marble eight day clock strikes half hours, bronze and Parian figures, table ornaments, &c., belonging to the estate of the deceased gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 1 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 31, Parell Road, opposite the Upna Cottage, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Government House Road, Parell, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 15th October, 1880.

### J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY,
DINDIGUL,
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
MANUFACTURED OF
TRICHINOPOLY, DINDIGUL, PONDICHERRY, AND COCONADA TOBACCOS.
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION :
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS, MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
(CAVITE BRANDS),
AND
BURMAH CHEROOTS.

CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
FOURTEEN BRANDS TO SELECT FROM, MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL-FLAVORED, Manufactured Daily.

TOBACCOS,
CUT AND PLUG.

Special attention is respectfully invited to this department ; Mr. Neuberg's late visit to Virginia, New York, and Baltimore, the most celebrated Tobacco Marts in the World, having resulted in a selection of the choicest brands known.

The largest, freshest, and most varied assortment in all India.

Smoking Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Shag, &c., &c.

Manufactured Daily, Fresh and Fresh.

*General Price List forwarded on application,*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

Lessees.....Messrs. Norville and Crofton.
Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS

Available two nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stage Box to hold 8 | Rs. 960 |
| Private Box to hold 4 | „ 480 |
| Orchestra Stall | „ 100 |

BOOK TICKETS.

To suit the convenience of gentlemen who are usually out of town on Saturdays in the season, books will be issued containing 40 Transferable Orchestra Stall Tickets available on any nights except Benefits. Price Rs. 100.

*Note.*—These Tickets will not be issued after the commencement of the season, when the usual price (Rs. 4) will be charged for an orchestra stall.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for credit of Theatre subscription.

A copy of the Prospectus, showing the subscribers' guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy & Co.

The following is the LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS up to date, including purchasers of Book tickets :—

BOX HOLDERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. E. the Governor. | Capt Moriand. |
| H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. | Mr. H. A. Hormarjee |
| Hon. Mr. Ashburner. | Mr. J. Poutz. |
| Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft. | Mr. E. B. Carroll. |
| Hon. Mr. Melvill. | Mr. Beaufort. |
| Hon. Mr. Bayley. | Mr. J. M. Campbell. |
| Hon. Mr. Latham. | Mr. Pachiri. |
| Mr. W. Maitland. | Dr. Hojel. |
| | Mr. A. H. Wadia. |

STALL HOLDERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Sir Charles Sargent. | Mr. Marinitsch. |
| Hon. Mr. Marriott. | Mr. F. G. Rimington. |
| Mr. Inverarity. | Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac. |
| Mr. H. W. Richardson. | Mr. L. P. Russell. |
| Mr. M. Macdonald. | Mr. G. E. Noble (2.) |
| Mr. K. Morojee. | Col. Sexton. |
| Major Cowper. | Mr. Grattan Geary. |
| Mr. Phipson. | Mr. F. D. Parker. |
| Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, (2). | Mr. H. W. Uloth. |
| Dr. Lyon. | Dr. Cody. |
| Mr. J. Mackay. | Mr. M. |
| Mr. H. Curwen. | Mr. Greenwood (2). |
| Mr. Bell. | Dr. Blanc (2.) |
| Mr. C. A. Winter (2). | Mr. A. Harvey (2.) |
| Mr. Mondolfo. | Mr. C. A. Turner (2.) |
| Mr. Westall. | Dr. Langley (2). |
| Mr. A. Morrison. | Mr. Sturrock. |
| Mr. Cormack. | Mr. Haworth. |
| Mr. Smyttan. | Mr. Dawson. |
| Mr. Gay. | Mr. Kelly (2). |
| Mr. Arthur. | Mr. W. Gill (2.) |
| Mr. R. Weir. | Mr. W. T. Lord. |
| Mr. J. Wilson. | Mr. Forrest. |
| Mr. H. Stead (2). | Mr. Heinrieks. |
| Mr. Green. | Mr. W. Taylor. |
| Mr. E. Spinner. | Capt. Le Breton (2). |
| Mr. J. M. Shields. | Mr. E. B. Archer. |
| Mr. Tobin. | Mr. C. Marcks. |
| Mr. M. A. Rogay. | Mr. E. Meiffre. |
| Mr. E. M. Walton. | Mr. S. Reid. |
| | Major Rivett Carnac. |

### BAILDON'S
APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES.

PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

### REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO ;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing For *e* is under the management of a thoroughly practical Engl sh Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome and powerful Grey Arab horse, 6 years 15 hands, high caste, and very showy, Rs. 2,000.

A pair of Bay Arab horses, 5 years old, 14·2 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, Rs. 1,400.

A very pretty pair of Black Pegu Ponies, 5 years old, 12·1 high, very fast, with set of English harness, Rs. 600.

A Black Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15·3 high, a very showy dogcart horse, and broken also to saddle, Rs. 600.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15·2 high, fast, and quiet in all harness, and makes a good brougham horse, Rs. 500.

A very powerful Bay Waler Mare, 4 years, 15 hands, broken to harness, Rs. 400.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 15th October, 1880.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

### MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Small Bottles ..... Re. | 1- 0 | 1-2 |
| Large Bottles ..... Re. | 1-12 | 2-0 |

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### PURE LIME FRUIT JUICE.

LIME JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a beverage, it is of considerable importance that purchasers should be able to procure a genuine article.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monsterrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Line Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation, and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

| | Cash prices. |
|---|---|
| Lime Fruit Juice, pints ..... Rs. | 1 0 |
| Do. do. quarts ..... „ | 1 12 |
| Limetta or Lime Juice Cordial, pints „ | 0 12 |
| Do. do. quarts „ | 1 4 |

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### WATSON & CO.

SWAMY JEWELLERY
GOLD OR SILVER.
LOCKETS, BRACELETS, NECKLETS, BROOCHES, EARRINGS, CHAINS, PENDANTS, CROSSES, RINGS, BANGLES, BELTS, CHATALAINES, PINS, LINKS, STUDS.

CUTCH WORK.
RACE CUPS, MESS CUPS, CHRISTENING CUPS, JUGS, SALVERS, PUNCH-BOWLS, TEA SETS, COFFEE SETS, DESSERT SETS, SALTS, MUFFINEERS, CRUETS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, VASES, FLOWER TUBES, BOQUET-HOLDERS, CIGAR CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, CARD CASES.

Illustrated Price Catalogue Post Free.

DESIGNS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, etc., BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K. C. M. G., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

### THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced.

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES

That receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
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N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Price List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical, and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional Card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
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## DRESS HATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality ..... | Rs. 14 0 |
| Tall Drab Felt, Fine Beaver Felt ..... | „ 12 0 |

The above are lined and finished in the best style with Drab Calf Leathers.

DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee for Ready-money.

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MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
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UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
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BOMBAY.

## CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In Open Crystal face cases... | ... | ... Rs. | 25 0 0 |
| In Hunting cases | ... | ... „ | 30 0 0 |
| In Half-Hunting cases | ... | ... „ | 35 0 0 |

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch : CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case.

The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

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*N.B.*—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

## EXTENSIVE ALTERATION OF PREMISES.

CHOICE AND NEW ASSORTMENTS OF EVERY CLASS OF GOODS WILL BE OPENED SHORTLY.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

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ENTRANCE FREE TO
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EVERY EVENING AT 9.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM TO HONGKONG *VIA* COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE

THIS Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marusig, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 20th October, 1880. For Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. MARINITSCH, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1880.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THOROUGH EXTINCTION OF INSECT LIFE.

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

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~~HIGH CLASS~~
ST. JULIEN CLARET,
IN PERFECT CONDITION.

PER CASK of 50 Gallons, packed for transport.

Rs. 225, Nett Cash.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
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*Now Ready,*
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
OCTOBER, 1880.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
*Indian Postage, ½-Anna.*
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

*The* Guide *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-rates and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras, and the several of the lines of Railway.

The Guide having a large circulation amongst Travellers by mail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

*Over 5,000,000 in use in the Railways and Public Works in the Presidency.*

BASEL GERMAN MISSION,
MANGALORE.
ROOFING and FLOORING TILES, SKY LIGHTS and VENTILATORS, HOLLOW AND COMMON BRICKS AND TUBES,

are all made of the BEST CLAY, scientifically prepared, and are recommended for CHEAPNESS, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY, ELEGANCE, and EFFICIENCY.

SAMPLES.—A sample box of Tiles and Bricks will on application be sent free of charge.

Every facility will be afforded to OUT-STATIONS in respect of freight, &c., by arranging for direct shipment from the Factory. For illustrated price lists and further information apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
Office : 11, Medows Street, Fort.
Depot : Near the Prince's Dock, Musjid Bunder.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

IN ANGLO-INDIAN NURSERIES is familiarly known as ATCHA FIZ-FIZ DAWA.

A CHILD ACCUSTOMED TO KEMP'S PREPARATION will absolutely refuse that of any other maker, however prominently advertised.

HIS DAWNING INTELLIGENCE perceives in the "Saline" a beneficent beverage, presenting medical treatment under a most cheerful aspect.

BEFORE PENETRATING TO THE NURSERY the virtues of Kemp's saline underwent a most searching experience of many years, duration in various climates.

ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS in Constipation, Sluggish Secretions, Gout, Boils, Sickness, Feverishness, and innumerable other adult symptoms conquered for it an established footing as a household medicine.

STEAM MACHINERY WAS ERECTED to keep pace with the demand, and the makers are now more than ever in a position to assert that it is not surpassed, if indeed it be equaled, by any other existing preparation.

DISTRUST THE PROFUSE ADVERTISEMENTS of imported nostrums, and test this fresher and cheaper preparation in your own households.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 ; per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP and CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed at this Hotel with my wife for ten days. We have found it most comfortable in every way, in fact it resembles in comfort more an English than an Indian Hotel.—F. H. S. MURPHY, Surg. A. I. M. D. August 3rd, 1880.

HOPE HALL HOTEL at MATHERAN, situated in the centre. Opened for VISITORS from 1st October.

FOR SALE, A roomy BROUGHAM in good order. Price, Rs. 350. Apply to "W. T.," care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

WANTED, A thorough good TIMEKEEPER. Apply with testimonials at the DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.

TEMPLE BAR.—Breakfast, Re. 1.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 14, 1880.

MARKET closed for Dussara holiday.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Ambrose, 861 tons, Captain G. Randall, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer **Malda**, 1,389 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

### DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessels. | Commander. | Destinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | I. G. S. Dalhousie.. | Powell ..... | Kurrachee. |
| 11 | Nyanza (s) ..... | Salt ..... | Zanzibar. |
| | Malda (s) ..... | Wood ..... | Coast and Calcutta. |

The ship Ambrose, Randall, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Sumatra, to Venice, was entered for loading yesterday.

### CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVAL.
10 City of Madras ..Houston ....Glasgow, June 23.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 10.—Steamer Duke of Argyll. Barques Ann Millicent and Pauline.

VESSELS SPOKEN.
By City of Madras—11th July, Bates Family in lat. 30-43 N., Long. 21-8 W. 17th September, Strathblane in Lat. 11-30 N., Long. 83-00 E. 4th October, Celestial Empire in Lat. 15-16 N., Long 89-41 E.

### MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVAL.
12 Duke of Argyll(s).. ..... Calcutta,

Oct. DEPARTURE.
13 Mennythorpe (s) .. ..... Coconada.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 14.

FOR LONDON.
Venetia (s)—6 bales silks, Sheriff Jafferbhoy ; 15½ cwts E. Smith, Nanchund Jawarchund ; 12 bales hides, Hassum Omer ; 2 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Speke Hall (s)—110 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 200 bales rags, Pragjee Heerjee ; 33 packages mother-o'-pearl shells, Eduljee Hajee Abdool Guffur ; 47 bales cotton, Kavaldass Tricomdass.

FOR TRIESTE.
Sumatra (s)—73 casks coffee and 200 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR VENICE.
Sumatra (s)—297 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co ; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR SUEZ.
Venetia (s)—2 bales shawls, Ahmedshaw Josubshaw.

FOR GENOA.
Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Sumatra (s)—29 bags coffee, P. and O. S. N. Co.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th October 1880.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. am. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·310 |
| Temperature of the Air | 83·6 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76·0 |
| Dew Point | 73·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·715 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.) | 4·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.). | 89·2 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 76·9 |
| General Direction of Wind' | NNE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours' | 270 |
| Fall of Rain' | 0·00 |
| Total fall during month | 9·16 |
| " " year | 66·86 |

'From midnight to midnight.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 14.

Townsend, Major, R. A., on duty, from Neemuch.

### DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 13.

Quentein, Lieut, R. M. Light Infantry, on duty, to Neemuch.

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*(Bombay Government Gazette*, October 14.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H. D. Gerrard, 3rd Punjab Infy., is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India :—

Sub-Lieut. G. R. Daly, of the 15th Foot. Offg. Sqdn. Officer, Corps of Guides, 3rd June 1878.

Sub-Lieut. Daly to have the rank of Lieut. from the 11th Nov. 1877, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The services of Surgn. H. W. B. Boyd Bo. Medl. Establt., are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Civil Dept.

Captain J. F. Willoughby, Genl. List, Infy., 2nd Sqdn. Comdr., 3rd Lt. Cavy., is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necesary subsidiary leave.

Lieut-Col. G. B. Crispin, S. C., 2nd in Command, 4th Regt. (Rifles) N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Lieut-Col. (Bt. Col.) M. Boyd, S. C., Commandant, Asirgarh, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Lieut. W. St. John Richardson, S. C., Wing Officer, 23rd N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are brought on the strength of H. M.'s British Forces in this Presidency from the dates specified against their names, the respective dates of their arrival at Bombay :—

Army Medical Dept.—Surgns. C. A. Webb, 9th Sept, 1880 ; I. G. S. Lewis, 12th Sept, 1880 ; and G. W. Robinson, 19th Sept., 1880.

The following Native promotions are made with effect from the 17th Sept., 1880 :—

27th Regt. N. I. (1st Belooch Regt.)—Subhedar Emam Shah to be Subhedar Major, Jamadar Narrayen to be Subhedar, and Color Havildar Shazada Khan to be Jamadar, vice Jamail Khan, deceased.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy. of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Lieut. H. C. E. Lucas, S. C. six months, medical certificate.

Major. E. Mockler, Infantry, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Staff Corps.—Captain John Macclesfied Heath, 12th Oct. 1880.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Secs. 5 and 8 of Act VI. of 1879, H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Govr in Council is pleased to nominate Major G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Col Ponsonby Cox, R.E., deceased. The appointment to have effect from the date of Major Merewether assuming charge.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. A. C. Lochie, M.A., Chaplain of Aden, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for four months from the 16th Nov. next, or from such earlier date as he may be relieved.

The Rev. J. Higgins is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Aden from the date of his return to duty or until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A'zam Krishnaji Ballal Dewal, Head Karkun of Taluka Belgaum in the Dist. of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Second Class in the Belgaum Dist.

A'zam Gururao Krishna, Actg. Mamlatdar of Sindgi, in the Dist. of Kaladgi, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in the Dist.

A'zam Keshav Appaji, Actg. Mamlatdar of the Bijapur Taluka in the Dist. of Kaladgi, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Kaladgi.

A'zam Shankar Balchandra Bapat, Head Karkun oi Taluka Indapur in the Dist. of Poona, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Poona.

Messrs. J. R. Naylor and E. Cordeaux respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the 4th inst., before office hours.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Happaji, Mamlatdar of Khatao in the Dist. of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Second Class in the Dist. of Satara.

Rao Saheb Hari Khanduji, Actg. Mamlatdar of Jamkhed in the Ahmednagar Dist., is appointed to be a Magte. of the Second Class in the district of Ahmednagar.

Under Sec. 40 of Act XIV. of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), the Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Clerks of the Courts in the Thana Dist. mentioned against their names :—

Mr. Shitaram Vithal, Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Mahad, to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Alibag, vice Mr. Vithal Viswanath, deceased.

Mr. Ramchandra Moreshwar to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Mahad, vice Mr. Shitaram Vithal.

Under Sec 40 of Act X. of 1872, the Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs C. B. Winchester and J. Muir-Mackenzie, Magtes. of the First Class in the Dist. of Ratnagiri, to be Magtes. in charge of Divns. of that Dist. as shown below :

Mr C. B. Winchester to be Magte. in charge of the Divn. comprising the talukas of Khed, Dapoli, Chiplun, Sangameshvar, and Ratnagiri.

Mr. J. Muir-Mackenzie to be Magte. in charge of the Divn. comprising the talukas of Vengurla, Malvan, Devgad, and Rajapur.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. E. Giles and H. P. Jacob respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Educational Inspr., C. D., on the 14th ultimo, after office hours.

Dr. J. G. Buhler and Mr. E. Giles respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Educational Inspr, N. D. on the 14th ultimo, before office hours.

Messrs. H. P. Jacob and A. Barrett respectively delivered over and received charge of the Principalship of the Elphinstone High School on the 15th ultimo, before office hours.

In substitution of Govt. Notification No. 956, dated 2nd Aug. 1880, Mr. S. Cooke is appointed to act in the Second Grade from the date of Mr. R. G. Oxenham assuming charge of the Principalship of the Elphinstone College until the return of Dr. T. Cooke from leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Pallanji Hormusjee Dadachanji, L.M. and S., is appointed Asst. Surgn. of the Third Grade.

Surgn. J. P. Greany, M.D., is appointed to the Dispensary at Jacobabad, and assumed charge of his duties on the 16th Sept. 1880, after office hours.

Mr. A. M. Bozario is appointed an Asst. Surgn. of the Third Grade. He is also appointed to be in charge of the Dispensary at Sirsi.

H. E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint Major G. L. C. Merewether, R. E., to be a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, vice Col. Ponsonby Cox, R.E., deceased.

*NOTICE.*

*PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.*

*Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.*

*NOTICE.*

*LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot reach Ganesh Khind by 6 on MONDAY evening, the 18th instant, should be sent to Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, until further notice.*

*G. H. R. HART,*
*Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.*
*Government House, Ganesh Khind, Poona, 12th October*, 1880.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy-righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HARKINS—October 7th, at No. 5, Old Dockyard Road, Mazagon, the wife of Mr. Peter Harkins, Foreman Engineer, B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, of a son.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DARLING—September 29th, at Coconada, the wife of Robert Darling, of a son.

PHIPPS—October 11th, at Madras, the wife of C. E. Phipps, Madras Railway, of a daughter, (still-born).

MARRIAGE.

FORDHAM—GILSON—October 7th, at Agra, Mr. James Walter Fordham, E. I. R., Toondla, to Miss Emma Jane Gilson, eldest daughter of Mr. C. H. Gilson, Deputy Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

DEATHS.

BAILEY—October 11th, at Madras, Captain Henry Bailey, Local Fund District Engineer, Malabar, aged 51 years.

BELL—September 18th, at Naini Tal, killed by the landslip, William, junior, aged 30 years.

DREW—James G. Drew, aged 31 years.

KNIGHT—George Alfred Knight, aged 30 years.

KNIGHT—Eva Alice Knight, infant child of George Alfred and Helena Knight, aged 1 year and 21 days.

MOSS—E. J. Moss, aged 23 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1880.

THE sixteenth annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1879, has been presented and published a few weeks earlier than in previous years. A period of five months is allowed the Sanitary Commissioner for gathering in the statistical returns from the various provinces in the Presidency, and preparing the annual report for Government. But this period of time is always exceeded, and Government are desirous that it should not be so. Hence, in the resolution which accompanies this report, Government are pleased to observe that if there "are any insuperable objections to the submission of this report within the date assigned, Mr. Lumsdaine is requested to state what they are, and to name the date within which he can confidently promise that the report shall each year be sent in to Government." The principle of the early submission of a sanitary annual report, for which Government contend, must be accepted as correct, and no report on the state of public health can be submitted too early. But has not the time come for separating the purely statistical portion of these reports from the report itself? In countries more advanced in civilization than India health statistics are furnished and published weekly, and for the best of reasons—that any unusual derangement of public health may be at once observed, and that measures may be taken to check the spread of preventable disease. The very large sum of money which is now expended annually by the Government of India on what has become known as a Sanitary Department should be sufficient to provide the public with the much-desired information. It would then be in the power of the sanitary commissioners in this country to issue timely warnings, and make timely suggestions for diminishing disease. The "annual reports" would then be what they always should be—devoted to the consideration of purely scientific questions, and then a little delay in the time of publication of the reports would not be a matter of much consideration. The present annual reports of the sanitary commissions are chiefly remarkable for their size and weight. The mind of most people, even reading people, becomes filled with horror at the thought of reading through any one of them, and very few people take the trouble of perusing them from end to end. The press of India has always honestly discharged the duty of reviewing these reports from time to time, and nearly all that is widely known of the sanitary history of this country has been gathered from the columns of the newspapers. This being so, it is perhaps allowable, and even desirable, that a more than usual space should be devoted to reviews of this kind.

The report for the year 1879 for the Bombay Presidency, and the Government resolution thereon, which are now before us, bring up once more for discussion the subject of the system of the registration of births and deaths. Mr. Lumsdaine seems to be of opinion that the census returns and the birth and death ratios, as given in page 2 of his report, are untrustworthy. He says :—"In last year's report I spoke of the utter worthlessness of this return, and I wish something could be said in its favour now ; but as it was then so is it now, grossly incorrect, grossly inconsistent. In two instances only does the birth-rate exceed the death-rate, so in twenty-two the extinction by depopulation is, by their own returns, a mere matter of calculation. It is disappointing to find that in regard to its birth registration the city of Bombay is so behindhand." We will agree with the Sanitary Commissioner in the assumption that the system of birth registration is defective, indeed that it is worthless, but we contend that this subject should have been considered apart from the census returns and death registrations. It should be remembered that a widespread famine has passed over a large part of this Presidency during the last four years, the effect of which has notoriously been to disturb the figures of the last census, and lessen, if not to destroy, their reliability. What Government and the public are desirous of knowing, is not the bald fact that the census returns and birth registrations are worthless, but the extent to which they have been rendered "worthless" by the famine. When Sholapur and Ahmedabad show a death-rate of 126 and 70 per mille respectively, as they did in 1878, and 83 and 72 per mille in 1879, it is only too manifest that the census returns compiled in 1872 afford no correct data of the population of to-day. And again, the same excessive rate of mortality has assuredly diminished the number of births in 1878 and 1879 ; but it does not surely follow that the birth registration is more specially worthless now than it was in former years. On the contrary, it is probably even more correct than the Sanitary Commissioner seems willing to admit. It is probable that if the sanitary statistics of this Presidency had been perfectly reliable before the famine, the famine would have destroyed their value nearly to the extent now pointed out by Mr. Lumsdaine. The opportunity of testing the existing statistics in some of the provinces in which famine prevailed most sorely has been lost, because the Sanitary Department adopted no means to secure the much-desired information. A few well-ascertained facts regarding population, births, and deaths in some of the towns and villages, collected both during and after the famine, would have proved of the utmost service to Government ; but, as we have said, the opportunity is lost, and hence we have presented to us a return of vital statistics which the Sanitary Commissioner pronounces to be "worthless." We might clench the argument of the Sanitary Commissioner by carrying it to its legitimate conclusion, and urging that any sanitary report based on worthless statistics must be of the same value as the statistics themselves. If there is any reason at all for the existence of a Sanitary Department of the State, it must be founded on a trust in the department. If the department is working wholly in the dark it must be wholly useless. If it is provided only with misleading information, its comments and suggestions must be equally misleading. And moreover, if the department can go on upbraiding the people of India for supplying it with worthless statistics, no work need be done at all, and no useful work will be done. The Sanitary Department will probably feel that it can escape all responsibility by pointing to worthless statistics, and it can go on comforting itself, and marking time while all the world is advancing. Widespread long-continued famine is more likely to demoralize the Sanitary Department than to improve it, if the worthless-statistics argument is allowed to have full swing. Our own impression is that the statistics complained of are not so incorrect as they are represented to be. The Sanitary Commissioner points out that the difference between the birth and death-rates in many of the provinces in the Presidency is so great that "the extinction by depopulation is a mere matter of calculation ;" but he points this out as if he was reviewing the birth and death registration in a normal year, whereas nothing is more certain than that if the causes of mortality such as prevailed in 1879 were to continue uninterrupted for a series of years, depopulation would surely follow. The argument is so plain as scarcely to require mention, but by not himself pointing it out the Sanitary Commissioner allows the impression to go forth, not that famine was decimating the provinces, but that the registrars throughout Western India were supplying his department with worthless returns. We would again guard ourselves by repeating that the birth registrations may be incorrect, and therefore valueless ; but after pointing this out to Government, and suggesting reform, the excessive mortality should have been discussed in a more clear and comprehensive light.

As regards the death registrations, we regret that the Sanitary Commissioner should have thrown equal discredit upon them as upon the birth registrations. The number of deaths occurring in each village and each taluq of the Presidency are much more honestly registered than the births ; and if so, the facts regarding the state of the public health in 1879 can be more easily reached. We gather from the report that in a census population of 16,228,774, there occurred during last year 387,542 deaths, being a death-rate of 23·88 per 1000 of population. In the previous year, the death-rate was nearly 33 per 1000. For the five preceding years the average mortality was 26 per 1000. During the six years ending with 1877 the mortality exceeded by nearly one-third the mortality of the six years ending with 1871. Broadly estimated, the excess of mortality due to the famine amounted to about half a million persons. To this loss must be added the diminished number of births. Perhaps it may fairly be inferred that the loss of population caused by the famine amounts to a million. This loss will go far to counterbalance what the Sanitary Commissioner calls the very considerable increase of population which he believes to have taken place since the compilation of the census returns of 1872. The forthcoming census, to be taken in February next, will probably throw some light upon this matter. And we would now urge the desirability of throwing as much responsibility as possible upon the Sanitary Department for the correctness of these returns.

The deaths from "specified causes," as given under the general heads of cholera, small-pox, fever, bowel-complaints, injuries, and all other causes were as follow :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cholera .. .. .. .. .. | 6,937 |
| Small-pox .. .. .. .. .. | 1,156 |
| Fever .. .. .. .. .. | 286,526 |
| Bowel-complaints .. .. .. | 26,340 |
| Injuries .. .. .. .. .. | 7,107 |
| All other causes .. .. .. .. | 59,467 |
| Total.. | 387,542 |

The one great cause of death, considerably exceeding all the others combined, is said to be fever. Now, although it is quite well known that under the generic name of fever, as embraced in this report, many other diseases are included, still it is quite as well known that, more than any other disease in this country, fever kills most frequently, not the rural population only, but the population of towns also. If this is the case in ordinary seasons, then when famine prevails fever becomes an almost universal scourge. Whatever form, or combination of forms, it may assume in famine-stricken districts, and medical observers know that it may assume various forms, it is the certain companion of deficiency of food in all countries and in all climates. We find in this return that fever caused 74 per cent. of the whole mortality of the year. After making the utmost allowance for defective registration of the causes of death, there will be found to be a mortality sufficiently alarming to attract attention. It may be said that as fever must follow famine, it is unnecessary to take any notice of it. But the question suggests itself—is not much of the fever that prevails during famine seasons in India of a more or less contagious character? If it is, no State sanitary department could be better occupied than in pursuing the inquiry, and conducting it in a painstaking and scientific way. It seems to be no part of the duty of the Sanitary Department to make this inquiry. Thus we find that seven lines of the Sanitary Commissioner's report are considered sufficient to explain the enormous mortality of 286,526, which is said to have occurred from "fever." One great function of Government during seasons of famine and of scarcity is to employ every known means to save life. In providing labour for the hungry, and placing food within the reach of the distressed, Government have done much to prevent loss of life during the last four years. But that is not all that can be done. Until every cause of mortality is fully recognized, and every means of prevention is used, an excessive mortality will follow upon famine and scarcity, and much of this excessive mortality may be prevented. The true causes and prevention of all the varieties of fever, which are ascertained to follow famine, demand the most careful inquiry, for, assuredly, when these causes are recognized and understood, deaths may be prevented. And this, if anything, should be the work of a sanitary department. If that department is not scientific it is nothing. All sanitary teaching should come from that department ; and this is all the more necessary in India, for the reason that original investigation into the causes of the diseases of this country is not so largely undertaken by medical men in India as it is in Europe. As if to make up for the deficiencies of the Sanitary Department, nature has stepped in to diminish the mortality from the two other great scourges of the country, cholera and small-pox, the registered deaths from which were 6,937 and 1,156 respectively. Some of the credit of the diminished mortality from small-pox is certainly due to that branch of the Sanitary Department, which was formerly known as the Vaccination Department, but which has now been absorbed into the Sanitary Department, and placed under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner.

We observe that a chemist has been added to the Sanitary Department at last. Might we not urge that a pathologist and microscropist be added likewise? Is there any known reason why the deputy sanitary commissioners, who are all men eminently qualified to do the work, should not be employed in pathological investigation and in sanitary inquiries, such as are undertaken with so much advantage to the public health by the medical officers of the local Government board in England? We want sanitary-primers and house-cleansing in India very much, but all the necessary knowledge which is required for sanitation in the initial stage can very well be undertaken by laymen ; but we require also an intimate knowledge of the causes of diseases in India, and especially the causes of fevers. Probably one-half of these fevers are more or less contagious, but how, or under what circumstances they are or may become contagious, remains unknown, and unknown because not investigated. We have therefore a double want : one, for the lengthening out the term of life by conveying a popular knowledge of the first principles of sanitation to the people,—and this can be carried out by laymen, with the aid of the law ; and two, for the prevention of preventable disease,—and this can only be done by experts, and is pre-eminently the work of the Sanitary Department of Government.

The chief interest in this report is centered in the mortality of the year under review. Taking the figures as they stand, and with all their imperfections, it is satisfactory to know that, although the abnormal mortality of the famine years has not yet been wholly reduced, the death-rate is lower than during any of the four preceding years. The average death-rate for the five years ending with 1878 was 26·77 per 1000 of population, while the rate for 1879 was 23·80 per 1000. The death-rate of normal years appears to be about 16 per 1000. There is thus much room for improvement before the public health of this Presidency recovers from the severe shock given to it by the late famine. There are evidently still at work causes of disease, both predisposing and exciting, which require to be more carefully sought for than they have been. If absolute famine nowhere exists, scarcity, to some extent, appears to be prevalent here and there. The comprehensive and somewhat unmeaning word *malaria* is too often used as a screen for concealing a very doubtful pathology. What is *malaria* as regards the fevers which follow famine and scarcity in India? The answer will probably be found when careful inquiry is instituted into the previous condition of health of those attacked, into their immediate sanitary surroundings, into their contact with those previously attacked, and into the system of diet, past and present. We commend this inquiry to the Sanitary Department ; and when it is concluded, we will probably be in possession of data which will reduce the death-rate to the level of normal years.

MR. NANA MOROJEE, in his report to Government, denies that he fixed Rs. 4,000 as the bail for the accused woman, Lilbai : he states that he asked her to find bail, and that she defiantly refused, thus rendering it unnecessary to fix any sum, large or small. Our authority for the statement of the amount of bail required in the case was the judgment of Mr. Justice Marriott. No doubt his Lordship's authority was the evidence of Lilbai, given before him in court. Whether that evidence was correct or not we cannot, of course, say. It is unfortunate for Mr. Nana Morojee that the case against him was heard in his absence, and that he had no opportunity of testing the different allegations by cross-examination, or of offering an explanation on the spot. But this disadvantage was inherent in the case, and the Magistrate whose conduct was impugned was called upon for a report, which was received and, no doubt, weighed before the Government took its decision. Upon reading over the report again, we must say that the regret is undiminished that the Government did not consider that the requirements of the case would be met by a severe censure, seeing that Mr. Nana Morojee's long and honourable official career would have come to an end in March next. The Government itself acquits him of any intention of acting unjustly in this matter. That he acted improperly is patent enough ; and if the question of granting him a prolongation of his term of office were now to be decided, the fact that he had misconceived the nature of his magisterial duties in even one important case might very fairly be allowed to weigh even against the claims of past services. But as a few months would have closed his connection with the Bench, and so far as we know, no single complaint had ever been preferred against his conduct as a Magistrate before, the Governor in Council might, it seems to us, without any sacrifice of principle, have allowed a simple reprimand to serve instead of a peremptory removal from the Bench. The public would certainly have acquiesced in that milder course ; it would, we are inclined to think, have approved of it. Of course had the report of the Magistrate failed to mitigate the harsher features of the case as it appeared from the *ex parte* statements made in the High Court; there is no doubt that the severest action of the Government would have been imperatively called for. But seeing that whatever may be said of the discretion and the propriety of the conduct of the Magistrate, his honesty of intention is not now in question, we think it is almost a pity that the Government were not satisfied with an expression of its opinion on his shortcomings. However, we cannot say that the public interests will suffer in the long run from the growing disposition to visit with severity not only derelictions of duty, but even failures to do the very best possible under given circumstances. There are officers of rank in sore trouble at the present moment, who, no doubt, think themselves much more hardly dealt by than is the ex-Presidency Magistrate ; but the public hear of their stress with equanimity, in the full expectation that the efficiency of the army will be enhanced by the ordeal which they are inexorably made to undergo. And similarly the fate of Mr. Nana Morojee will, it may be hoped, have the effect of impressing upon all magistrates that they hold their appointments entirely for well-defined legal ends, and that the moment they "misunderstand" those ends, their term of office may perchance come to a sudden termination. The sweeping nature of the powers conferred upon the Presidency Magistrates by recent legislation makes it more than ever desirable that those who are entrusted with their exercise should be fully impressed with a sense of their responsibility. And may we not add that the Government itself should feel its responsibility in appointing Presidency Magistrates, and make it a rule to select men in whose judgment and knowledge and ability the public can place entire confidence?

GENERAL PRIMROSE will, we hear, proceed to England immediately he has reported himself at head-quarters in this Presidency. General Burrows will in all probability also proceed to England.

MR. PLUNKETT, Civil Magistrate of Poona, we understand, will act as Presidency Magistrate in place of Mr. Nana Morojee.

M. VAUVERT DE MEAN, French Consul in Bombay, at present in Paris, on leave, has just been appointed Consul at San Francisco. M. Drouin, French Consul designate at Singapore, at present acting for M. de Mean in Bombay, becomes French Consul in Bombay.

THE Biluch frontier tribes not far from Kurrachee are again uneasy. Within the last three or four days they have shown symptoms which have caused the authorities to cast about for troops to keep them on their good behaviour. The Biluch frontier is by no means well-policed just at present.

## MILITARY JOTTINGS.

BY A SUBALTERN.

MILITARY people in Kandahar seem to be rather disgusted with the manner in which the political officers conducted their duties during the late unfortunate operations. Yet why blame Colonel St. John? True, he told General Burrows that the Wali's troops were implicitly to be depended on, and that subsequent events showed he had made a little mistake. But no one can deny that he brilliantly retrieved his reputation by informing General Burrows on the morning of the battle of Maiwand that Ayoub was only three miles off. This information turned out perfectly correct (an almost unheard of thing), and surely this stamps Colonel St. John as quite as Machiavelli in his profession. It has created almost painful surprise that he has not yet been made a K. C. B. for the invaluable assistance he afforded to General Burrows.

* * *

AND it seems to me to smack a little of presumption in military men—probably mere regimental officers—to offer any criticism on political agents, who are truly superior persons. For myself, I always regard them in the same light as the simple villagers looked on the famous schoolmaster :

"In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For e'en though vanquished, he could argue still ;
While words of learned length and thundring sound,
Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around ;
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew."

These are quite my feelings, and I have often gazed with respectful wonder at some "political" friend, not only marvelling that one small head could carry all he knew, but being yet more amazed at the diplomatic skill with which he made a vacuous expression of face conceal his great intelligence.

* * *

I BELIEVE there is no truth in the report that the new Adjutant-General, being a cavalry man, is about to establish a large riding-school at Poona, with special classes for field-officers. I think these rumours must be the work of mischievous persons, whose object is to make senior officers uncomfortable. Only the other day there was a report in the papers that all officers, on attaining thirty-one years' service, were to be forced to retire. This was bad enough. Now it seems they are to be taught to ride. What next, I wonder?

* * *

SIR CHARLES WOOD, who for his two successful efforts to ruin the Indian Army, was raised to the peerage as Lord Halifax in 1866, will be eighty years old in December this year. He has lived long enough to see the total collapse of the system he introduced, and to know that the Indian Staff Corps has turned out the most useless and expensive sham that ever was foisted on a long-suffering army. The old system by which we won and held India was thrown aside as worthless, and Sir Charles invented something brand-new and "all out of his own head," as the children say. If Lord Hartington can undo in any way the mischief done by his predecessor, he will have earned the thanks of all who care for the Indian Army. It is queer how much Sir Charles Wood was disliked in Parliament when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Disraeli once went so far as to say to him, "I care not to be the right honourable gentleman's critic, but if he has learned his business, he has yet to learn that petulance is not sarcasm, and insolence is not invective."

* * *

THIS was decidedly neat, and the great master of words must be held to have scored one. But O'Connell's description of Disraeli himself as "hair at law to the blasphemous thief who died impenitent on the cross" reminds one that strong language was common in those days, and Cobbett's designation of the Quakers as "unbaptized, buttonless blackguards" still sticks to that estimable body of men. The army was supposed to be the last home of strong language, and it is credibly reported that Sir Charles Napier swore horribly at Meanee ; while a later generation in this Presidency can remember the uncommonly vigorous language of Lord E. F. Russell only the last dozen years or so, this has dropped out of fashion, and a generation of officers is growing up which has never had its eyes d——d on parade, nor been publicly cursed for its stupidity at company drill.

* * *

WHAT on earth will Sir Frederick Roberts do at Madras? He will be a mere infant among those venerable men who command Madras regiments. He can never wig a colonel old enough to be his father, nor hustle brigadiers who entered the service about the time he was breeched. Will the local genius of Sleepy Hollow be too much for him, and will he wax fat and consume long trichies all day? It is noticeable that the three most prominent soldiers of to-day are much of an age. Ghazi Osman of Plevna is 48, the great Sir Garnet is 47, and Roberts is 45. I am only mentioning minor stars, and not thinking of giants like Moltke, who is 80.

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A BRILLIANT modern writer has thus summed up the results of the first Afghan war, and the words seem to me so striking in their literal application to the war just over that I quote them. He says : "After four years of unparalleled trial and disaster, everything was restored to the condition in which we found it, except that there were so many brave Englishmen sleeping in bloody graves. The Duke of Wellington ascribed the causes of our failure to making war with a peace establishment ; making war without a safe base of operations ; carrying the native army out of India into a strange and cold climate ; invading a poor country which was unequal to the supply of our wants ; *giving undue power to political agents.*"

* * *

THE points further noted are :—"Want of forethought and undue confidence in the Afghans on the part of Sir William Macnaughten (here read Cavagnari) ; placing our magazines, even our treasure, in indefensible places ; great military neglect and mismanagement after the outbreak. But the cause of failure was deeper than any military errors could explain. It is doubtful whether the genius of Solomon, and the forethought of a Wellington could have won any permanent success for an enterprise founded on so false and fatal a policy. . . . . Our first error of principle was to go completely out of our way for the purpose of meeting mere speculative dangers : our next and far greater error was made when we attempted to force a sovereign on a reluctant people."

* * *

BEING Wing Subaltern in my regiment, I am, of course, under the orders of my Wing Commander, who is a pleasant, easy-going Major. As the annual target-practice was about to begin, he informed me that I was to put the four companies through all by myself, and he hoped I would take great pains with the men. I suppose I looked a little surprised (because it is the custom for the Major to take company about with his subaltern), for he said with much candour, "My dear boy, subalterns are few and far between in these days, and I hold that a man who keeps a dog and barks himself is an ass." This, of course, was conclusive ; and this morning on the range I was much pleased with the following incident.

* * *

THE men were shooting rather badly, and my friend, Subedar Sew Persad, a fat, cheery old gentleman was placidly calling out "me-e-es," to the register-keepers, as miss after miss (always called me-e-es, on the range) was signalled ; and as I know how much the authorities wish the native officers to teach the sepoys to fire well, I asked Sew Pursad to tell them how to hit the target. He made me a courteous salaam (I never knew a more polite set of men than native officers), and going behind a sepoy who was about to fire, he thus cautioned him : "Now then jowan, take good aim ; hold the bunduk tight ; only shut one eye ; don't be afraid of it, it won't hurt ; now, let it off. Shabash, jowan! Shabash! Hogiya,—m-e-e-es," as the flag from the marker's butt waved the old familiar miss ; and Sew Pursad went on quite beaming to the next man.

* * *

ERSKINE used to say that when the hour came that all secrets should be revealed, we should know the reason why boots are always made too tight. And I hope that then my friend Mr. Bulwunt, our native apothecary, will find out a thing that puzzles him very much now, and that is why sepoys under the care of Bulwunt, and to whom medicines are administered by the hand of Bulwunt, should presume to die. Two or three days ago I went to hospital and asked after a sepoy in my wing. "Kul *died* hogiya," said Mr. Bulwunt in the peculiar language he sometimes affects. "What was the matter with him?" I asked. "Sir," said Mr. Bulwunt, "black feller come hospital, and say 'I very sick.' I tell, 'you not sick. I make well.' He say, 'No, I die ;' and then die. All black feller the same, and don't know nothing," concluded Mr. Bulwunt, a fine scorn showing itself on his mahogany countenance. I have a very high opinion of Mr. Bulwunt.

## THE RESULT OF THE VERNON CASE.

THE *Madras Mail* writes :—The Vernon case has reached its penultimate stage. The gist of the charge formulated against Mr. Vernon by the Bombay Commander-in-Chief was that he had defied authority during his stay in the Western Presidency, and the ground for this accusation was his endeavouring to pass the Governor of Bombay, coupled with some allusion to his having appeared at a Club ball without uniform. We are not familiar with the intricacies of military law, but there seems some irregularity in thus backing on to one charge another, which was only discovered after the officer was under arrest—as if to eke out the insufficiency of the original offence. The charge of striking the sowar was dismissed as utterly contrary to fact. After being some three weeks under arrest, Mr. Vernon has been ordered by the local authorities at Secunderabad to ap

# TELEGRAMS.

## DISQUIETING RUMOURS AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, OCT. 13.

Uneasy rumours continue to prevail. The last is that Ayoub Khan has been promised a contingent of Turcoman cavalry. It is also declared that Persia has offered him assistance in money, which he admits to be his chief want.

The Barackzies have been exhorted by one of their Sirdars now at Herat not to be downhearted, as Ayoub Khan means to return to Kandahar after the *Burra Eed*. Ayoub Khan has now, beyond doubt, become the popular hero of Southern Afghanistan.

### A SENTRY STABBED BY A GHAZI.

A European sentry, since dead, was stabbed last night by a Ghazi, who has now been identified as a deserter from the 23rd Native Infantry. He is a Pathan and a native of Peshawar. He deserted at Killa Abdulla with two others, and admitted at first, although he denies it now, that they were induced by moolahs to become Ghazies.

### SICKNESS AMONGST THE TROOPS.

Sickness is still prevalent, the percentage in hospital of Europeans being fifteen and of natives ten. The disease is mostly dysentery, with a few cases of small-pox.

### THE *MORNING ADVERTISER'S* DESCRIPTION.

A slight examination of the account of the fight at Maiwand, purported to be written by a wounded officer, and published in the *Morning Advertiser*, would show it to be a hoax. The writer could never have seen Kandahar, much less Maiwand.

## MORE FAULTFINDING WITH BOMBAY OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 14.

Telegrams are published unfavourable to the past control of the Bombay authorities. It is considered that more direct personal supervision by responsible officers is needed on the line of communication. Though Quetta has been occupied for four years or more, the roadway between Siriab and Derawaza has not yet been completed. For several miles even the stones have not been picked off the roadway, and the men voted the march from Quetta as the worst they had done since leaving Kabul. The camping-grounds east and west of Quetta are generally in a filthy state, dead animals, latrines, &c., being the principal features.

At Siriab was found the putrid body of a native only half-buried, and the rotting carcase of a transport pony, just where the line of tents had to be pitched.

### GENERAL ROBERTS' DESPATCH.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* has been issued containing the despatch from General Roberts on the battle of Muzra, and also a warm eulogium on the whole operations which culminated in the victory, by the Viceroy in Council.

### RAJPUTANA RAILWAY.

A further length of twenty-five miles of the Rajputana Railway has been inspected by Major Oldfield, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bombay, and will be opened on the 20th instant to Sujat Road, the nearest station to Jodhpore.

The rest of the line, from Sujat Road to Palanpore, is so near completion, that it is believed through communication will be established between Bombay and the North-West by 1st January, 1881.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND FOR SEDITION.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

Government have resolved to prosecute the leaders of the Irish Land League for seditious speeches recently delivered at public meetings.

Reinforcements are being sent to the garrisons in the West of Ireland.

## FIGHT WITH THE BASUTOS.

CAPE TOWN, OCT. 13.

The Basutos attacked the British force at Maseru on October 10, compelling a retreat into the fort, but the enemy was finally repulsed.

## THE KURDS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 13.

The Shah of Persia has requested the Sultan to stop the raids of the Kurds into Persian territory, and to assist in quelling their ravages.

### STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 11.

The Anchor Line steamer Macedonia arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 13th.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 13-16d.

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 80⅞

4½ do. do. ..... 87½

5 do. Consols for account ..... 98⅛

5 do. French Rente, 1872 ..... 120¼

Bar Silver ..... 52 5-16d.

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Kaiser-i-Hind.

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, OCT. 14, 5-55 A. M.

Mail Steamer Nepaul, from Aden arrived.

THERE has been no rain at Matheran for the last week, and the climate is becoming more bracing, and less moist and muggy. The thermometer is at 72° in the early mornings and at 82° in the afternoons. The hotels are now all open, and are filling rapidly.

MR. BRANSON has been trying to relieve the tedium of Godra by doing his best to get up a case of "contempt of court." When the young Prince and his retainers went to Godra they apparently at one moment repented them, and seemed to wish to defy the world in general and the Political Agent and Colonel LaTouche in particular. Matters for an hour or two were threatening, but ultimately the proprieties prevailed, the young accused laying aside his superfluous arms, and his retainers going back to Oodeypore. All this, of course, had nothing whatever to do with the merits of the case which the Government has sent Mr. Birdwood, the Sessions Judge of Tannah, to investigate. But it had an interest of its own, and as our representative happened to be present, he sent us an account of what took place. Now it so happened that a contemporary had no one there at the time, and, of course, it received no account of the somewhat exciting episode. But a day or two afterwards its representative arrived, and when a copy of our paper fell into his hands he learned for the first time that he had missed "a scene." To wire to his own paper that the scene in question was exaggerated in our columns, and was not worth mentioning, and at the same time to repeat substantially, and almost word for word, our telegraphic report of it, was the work of a few minutes. The impudence of this manœuvre deserved recognition, but we said nothing. Our representative, however, in vindication of his good faith, wrote an honest and matter of fact account of how he came to see what he had seen. We thought right to publish it, though he did not write it for publication. Well, this letter, which had not a word to say with respect to the case, is referred to by Mr. Branson as contrary to all journalistic usage, and as "discussing a case *sub judice*." This is really too much. The letter never once referred to the merits of the case *sub judice*; the writer expressly said that "of course all this that I have written has nothing whatever to do with the question whether Khanderao Sing is or is not guilty of the charge brought against him," in pushing the rights of counsel rather far to stand up in Court and say that a case *sub judice* is discussed when on the very face of the document aspersed the rights and wrongs of that case are expressly excluded from discussion and comment.

A NOTICE in the *Government Gazette* states that letters, parcels, and telegrams for His Excellency the Governor and the Private Secretary, which cannot reach Gunesh Khind by 6 on Monday evening, the 18th instant, should be sent to Bella Vista, Mahableshwar.

MAJOR G. L. C. MEREWETHER is gazetted Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, and is also appointed a member of the Municipal Corporation.

THE Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Edar State reports that an earthquake was felt at Edar on the 2nd instant, at 10-30 a. m. The sensation is described as that of a railway train passing from south to north, and lasted for about a minute. No damage was done.

THE result of the Coroner's inquest at Madras, in the case of the alleged murder of a lascar by the fourth officer of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Manora, who, it was stated, kicked the deceased down the vessel's hold, was the return of a verdict of accidental death.

CATTLE-DISEASE is reported to be still very prevalent in one or two districts of the Madras Presidency. In the planting districts, especially on the Shevaroys, a large number of animals have died.

THERE appears to be a positive gold mania in parts of Madras. A correspondent in the Wynaad writes to the local *Times*:—"It is difficult now to write about coffee, the whole of Wynaad is so demoralized on the subject of gold. Unless you are on the spot, you can hardly realize how 'the lust' has taken hold of almost everybody's mind. I fear it will be the cause of many pleasant friendships being dissolved before we have done with it."

A TELEGRAM from Secunderabad to the *Madras Mail* states that Major Burnett, R. H. A., was killed by a fall from his horse on Saturday night. The deceased officer was buried with military honours on Sunday evening.

THE Goa Government, having already suppressed all confraternities connected with the Christian churches for not having obtained Government sanction to the rules by which such associations are guided, have turned their attention to the funds of the Hindu pagodas, and threaten to confiscate money and property belonging to them in favour of the public treasury, unless rules for the management of the funds are submitted for Government approval within the prescribed time.

A LOCAL paper states "on good authority" that the present incumbent of the Shrievalty will be the last Sheriff of Calcutta. If this report be true, the *Indian Mirror* thinks that the same course might with advantage be followed in Bombay and Madras. The office is practically a sinecure, and the few duties that are attached to it, might as well be assigned to the clerk of the High Court on the Original Side. As far as we can see, the Sheriff's chief and, indeed, only duty is to pocket fees. The proposed reform is fully deserving of support.

ANOTHER case of police torture has been disposed of by Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice M. Melvill at the Bombay High Court. Narhar Ramchandra and four other policemen of the Ahmednagar District were, at the end of August last, convicted by Mr. W. Wedderburn, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of voluntarily causing hurt to one Babajee, a cultivator of Kothul village, in order to extort a confession. In passing sentence, the Sessions Judge remarked that the offence was a serious one, which his official experience led him to think was not unfrequent in the Ahmednagar District, and that the punishment must therefore be, to a certain extent, exemplary. Two of the prisoners were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and three years respectively, and the other three for two years each. It appears that a party of seven persons, including two of the accused policemen, went to Kothul village to enquire about a stolen leather bag in which water is drawn from wells. Some houses were searched, but as the stolen property was not found, the party took away with them the complainant, Babajee, and two other villagers who were suspected. On the way they were told that if they paid six rupees, they would be released; but as the money was not paid, they were taken on to Shrigonda, a place ten or twelve miles distant. The day after their arrival there, they were called to the cutcherry, and thence were taken by the five accused policemen to a temple, where they were kicked, beaten, and ill-treated in various ways,—the policemen telling them to pay six rupees, or give up the leather bag. The complainant, Babajee, was struck by one of the prisoners in the pit of the stomach, which made him fall down in a faint; and another prisoner beat him with a switch in order to make him confess. From the temple the unfortunate men were taken to a police station, where Babajee lay in a half-insensible condition till the evening. Their Lordships were of opinion that the case made out for the prosecution was, in its main outlines, a true case, though there could be little doubt that the ill-treatment to which the complainant was subjected had been greatly exaggerated, and that the injury done to him was in reality of a very trifling character. Their Lordships thought that the ends of justice would be sufficiently answered if they reduced the sentences. The first three prisoners were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months each, and the fifth to two months.

MESSRS. B. AND A. HORMUSJEE send us the following:—The market for local yarn in China, which was very brisk during the last few days, has suddenly had a collapse. A telegram was received yesterday morning from Hongkong, advising a large clearance of Empress yarn at 890, Petite at 888, Anglo at 883, Coorla, at 888, Manchester at 887, and other makes at comparatively lower rates. The prices are reported to be 1½ to 8⅔ down all round for 20's, the demand from Japan has ceased for the time being; and in Hongkong there is only a limited inquiry for low counts—*viz.*, 10's, 14's, and 16's. It is also reported that the English yarn has been arriving pretty freely of late.

THE Special Correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes from Chaman, 3rd October, that General Phayre's "parade on the 27th was of a kind to shake the confidence in the native troops of the division. An officer whose opinion is of some value told me that he had never seen such a march-past in his life, the Bombay regiments seeming more like burlesque soldiers than trained sepoys of the Indian army. The men of one regiment were in *dhotees*, a few men only in each company having trousers, while their native officers sported long-fingered white gloves as a set-off against their half-naked legs. Nothing could be more unsoldierlike, and of whatever material the men themselves may be, their appearance is dead against them. In some simple movements which followed the march-past there was great confusion, and an evident slackness, which would be fatal in front of a determined enemy. General Phayre should be asked his frank opinion of the parade, unless he has already made a formal application for regiments which know their drill, and are clad in a uniform calculated to make the weak ungainly recruits of the Bombay Presidency look a little more like trained soldiers." We have seen Bombay soldiers, and they did not in the least resemble those which the *Pioneer's* Special describes.

THE *Kandahar News* of the 2nd instant, reports that the following movements of troops returning to India had been ordered:—On the 5th instant, a sick convoy, escorted by 120 rank and file, 1st Grenadiers, under Colonel Griffith, would start for Quetta. The same day E-B. R.H.A. would move in from Kokeran. On the 8th E-B. R.H.A. was to march for Quetta, escorted by the remainder of 1st Grenadiers. On the 15th, 5-11 R.A., escorted by Jacob's Rifles, would march for Quetta; and the 26th N.I. would move to Chaman and Killa Abdulla, relieving the 2nd Beloochees, who would march on Quetta. The 23rd N.I. were to march to Abdul Rahman and the line Kandahar-Chaman, relieving the 12th N.I., who were to march for Quetta.

THEY deal with murderers leniently in Madras, to judge from the following paragraph, which, under the heading "A girl murdered for her jewels," appears in the local *Mail*:—"Krishnaswamy was charged at the last Sessions held at Salem, with the murder of one Papammall, a girl of about fifteen years of age. It was elicited that on a certain day the prisoner sat on the pial of the deceased's house, and remained there till deceased returned home, which was about 8 p. m. Prisoner went up to the deceased, and abruptly asked her for her jewels, when she refused, and attempted to run, when prisoner caught her by the neck, and strangled her, removing all the jewels she had on her person, aggregating in value about Rs. 500. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to transportation for life."

MAJOR GENERAL W. J. GRAY, R. A., writes from Mussoorie to a contemporary to complain of the fortnight's riding in vogue at hill sanitaria. He says:—"I was walking quietly home with a gentleman and a lady in a jampan. We had just passed the Club, when we heard furious galloping some distance behind us; it was dark, the lady was between me and her husband; we could not fly outwards to leave her to bear alone the shock of the furious charge that was being delivered. Oh, that the cavalry at Maiwand had ridden so boldly! Presently the rider was upon us, the jampan and lady were upset, and I was sent spinning; but soon got up, and walked towards the scene. I found one jampani lying prostrate as if killed; but feeling faint I lay down against the rock. To this moment I do not know how I was brought home: whether I was carried or walked home I cannot say. I am now unable to walk, being confined to my couch. Thank God, no bones are broken: but this is no fault of the rider, for his charge was delivered at a great pace. And it is this I have to complain of in the interests of the public of Mussoorie. Had a lady been in my place, I have no hesitation in saying she would have sustained very serious injuries, if she had not been killed. How I escaped being killed or more severely damaged I cannot conceive, for the pace, like that of Jehu's driving, was furious, and, it being dark, most reprehensible. The rider was a volunteer." We have heard complaints of a similar, though not quite so serious, a description from quiet sojourners at Matheran, especially at periods when places of business in Bombay are closed and "'Arry" gets out for a holiday.

MADRAS is still not quite certain on the important point of who is to be Private Secretary to the new Governor. The *Mail* writes:—We are afraid that notwithstanding the kind things that have been said about his being the right man in the right place, Mr. Lewis McIver, C.S., the Acting Registrar of the High Court, will not be appointed Private Secretary to Mr. Adam. For we now hear, on fair authority, that Mr. Robert Sewell, C.S., has been selected. Mr. Sewell arrived in Madras in December 1868, a month after Mr. McIver had reported himself, and he has served in the North Arcot, Godavery, Kistna, and Trichinopoly districts. His latest appointment was Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, and he went home in April last year for eighteen months on medical certificate. Consequently he is on the spot at home at the present time, and Mr. Adam has had an opportunity of seeing the style of man he is. Moreover a good word has probably been said for Mr. Sewell by his uncle, Lord Coleridge, as well perhaps by Lord Napier and Ettrick, who has a good opinion of him. We are glad to be able to say that the appointment is likely to prove a popular one. Mr. Sewell is not only a bachelor, but is a clever and good fellow who makes friends everywhere. He is also a man of tune and taste, so in these two respects he is likely to suit Mr. Adam excellently well. There was some talk of Mr. Gribble Turner, the Postmaster General, obtaining the appointment by way of "a graceful compliment to the retiring Governor," and that sort of thing. In marrying the niece of the Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Gribble Turner effectually barred his road to the Private Secretaryship, but paved the way, probably, to the dignified position of British Resident at Travancore, which he would well become.

A FURTHER curtailment in the Public Works establishment of Madras has been recommended to the Government of India. Colonel Mullins has complained to Government that a great deal of clerical labour in the preparation of useless multiplicity of account statements is at present thrown upon the superintending engineers of the various circles, and contends that this is a clear proof that the establishment of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts has more hands than is necessary to audit, &c., these useless returns; and in this view the local Government concur.

THE *Madras Times* states that Mr. Saunders, the Agent of the Madras Railway Company, has received a telegram from Ootacamund, to the effect that the Government of India desire to postpone the acceleration of the train on the North-West Madras line first proposed by them, till the hour of starting the mail steamer from Bombay is fixed and decided upon. The revised train service, however, on the South-West line is to come into operation on the 1st of November next; the Agent, in the meanwhile, reporting what extra expenditure the new service of trains will involve. The telegram from the Government of India is due to the representations of the Director General of Post Offices at Calcutta.

## SPIRITUALISM AND THEOSOPHY.

At the rooms of the United Service Institution, at Simla, on Wednesday last, Colonel Olcott, President of the Theosophical Society, delivered a lecture on these subjects to an unusually crowded audience. He began by explaining, as briefly as the magnitude of the task permitted, the rise and development of modern spiritualism; the evidences of the agency of a new force independent of the volition of the medium; and the nature and variety of its phenomenal manifestations. These were classified into those which indicated an intelligent operator at the other end of the line, and purely physical manifestations of energy, such as the lifting of weights and transportation of animate and inanimate objects to greater or less distances. It was shown that many scientific men of the first professional eminence had, during the past thirty years, used every means to determine the nature of this force, and the necessary conditions and extreme limitations of its activity. The mechanical and chemical apparatus invented and employed for this object had been in the highest digree ingenious. Beginning with Professor Robert Hare, the Nestor of American Chemistry, and ending with Professor F. Zöllner, of Leipzig University, each man of this line of scientific investigators had employed all his talent and learning to obtain his results in a manner as to preclude the possibility of fraud, or self-deception. All, except perhaps Zöllner, who wished to verify his theory of a fourth dimension of space, had begun with the avowed purpose to expose what they regarded as a dangerous popular delusion, and each had been converted solely by the stern logic of fact. Colonel Olcott illustrated upon the blackboard the ingenious apparatus used by Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S., to receive from the medium's system and accurately weigh the force-current, without the possibility of his exerting any muscular pressure, voluntarily or involuntarily. He also described one devised by Professor Hare, with which the sitter obtains messages through a pointer which travels around a dial, without the medium being able to see what is going on. These two machines, he claimed, proved in the most complete manner, the reality of the force and its conveyance of intelligence under independent conditions. The testing apparatus used by the various *savants* were of four kinds—*(a)* machines to determine whether either electric or magnetic currents were generating; *(b)* whether the movement of heavy articles, such as tables touched by the medium, was caused by either conscious or unconscious muscular contraction; *(c)* whether intelligent communications can be received without the medium's knowledge; *(d)* what are the conditions and limitations of the new force. Illustrations, which created much amusement, were given of the credulity of certain spiritualists; and it was very justly observed that the veracious readiness of a certain minority of investigators to see what they wished to see, despite necessary conditions, and without the simplest precautions against roguery, had begotten nine-tenths of the fraud that had been exposed from time to time. But for the great reserve of facts obtained under test conditions by individuals, spiritualism would have been relegated out of sight years ago. This reserve is the rock upon which the stable foundation of the movement rests; the barrier behind which its friends have always entrenched themselves whenever some fresh exposure of mediumistic dishonesty has threatened to crumble the whole edifice to the ground. The movement now counts its supporters by the million, and has extended to almost if not quite every country of the globe. It has given birth to hundreds of journals and books, has its schools and meeting-halls, its teachers and preachers; and a body of men and women numbering thousands have devoted their whole time and vital strength to the occupation of mediumship. "These sensitives," said the lecturer, "are to be found in every walk of life, in the palaces of royalty as well as the labourer's cottage, and their psychical or mediumistic gifts are as various as their individualities." This world-wide expansion of spiritualism is due to a single cause. "A hope has sprung up in the human breast that at last man may have experimental proof of his survival of the bodily death, and a glimpse if not a full revelation of his future destiny. All these millions cling, like the drowning man to his plank, to the hope that the next life may throw some light on the Whence? the Whither? will now be solved once and for all time." The realistic descriptions of the other world obtained through mediums have replaced the fantastic pictures of Swedenborgology by ideas of a sort of Summer Land where we live and act much as we do here. In fact the realism has been carried to the extreme of vulgar materialism in some cases. Up to a certain point it is a gain to fix in one's mind something more tangible than we have had before; but beyond that we lose the proper apprehension of the difference between an abstract spiritual existence and a concrete physical one.

Scientific sceptics who ha ve been too indolent or courageous to investigate spiritualism have lowered themselves in the estimation of experienced psychologists, by putting forth puerile theories of the source of phenomena. No man has yet been able to become satisfied of the reality of any considerable number of good phenomena has ever yet recanted: at least none such is on record. Some have ceased to be spiritualists and turned Catholics—as, for instance, Miss Edmonds; but they have never denied that the phenomena occur. In making any list of the various classes of these manifestations, the first place must always be given to the so-called "apports," by which objects are sent which messages are telegraphed. The rap occurs in every volume of force, from the faint tapping of a pin-point to blows, as of a bludgeon, hammer or cannon-ball, strong enough to shiver a shout table. The intensity of the current in such cases seems to be governed by the state of the medium's system in combination with the electric and the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere. The percussions seem easier produced in an atmosphere favourable to the aureal display, in dry and rather than moist, and in an upper storey rather at the surface of the ground. Thousands and lakhs of pages of communications have been obtained through the raps, some valuable for information conveyed, but in a large measure more than the wonderful form of the rap, or rather of atmospheric concussions, is when a musical sound, as of a thin wine-glass struck, or the note of a musical box, or the twinkle of a silver bell, is produced. Thus Dr. Stainton-Moses, of University College, London, has often heard these, and Mr. A. R. Wallace reports having had a like good fortune in the presence of Miss Nicol. Several persons in the present audience had also been favoured with these sounds. To hear these dulcet sounds since she came to Simla; but while in the other cases the fairy-bells were rung in the darkness, Madame Blavatsky's have been heard in full light, and whenever she chose to order them to sound.

Peculiarly interesting have been the cases where the alleged spirits have given information about deaths or other matters then unknown to any person present, and subsequently verified by search of records or testimony of witnesses in distant countries. Messages are also often received through mediums, whose hands and arms are moved automatically by and intelligence despite their resistence. They are also written upon paper laid on the floor beyond reach, or on ceilings of rooms, or inside double slates, the leaves of which are sealed together, or by visible detached hands that float about in the air, issuing from the clothing, and laid the pencil. Dr. Henry Slade is a medium of the latter class, and one of the very best, despite the trumped-up charges made against him at London. He was sent to Europe in 1870 by Judge Edmonds, Mrs. Blavatsky, and themselves; they having been appointed a special sub-committee on behalf of the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, by a committee of the Professors of that institution, who had organized to investigate spiritualism. Messages are also very frequently given by impression upon the medium's sensitive brain—by day as clairvoyant perceptions, by night as visions or vivid sensations. Voices more or less strong are also heard and identified as those of the death. Of the more attractive kinds of mediumship none is so charming and unobjectionable as the bringing of fresh, dew-begummed flowers and plants, and of birds and butterflies without any trickery being possible. This and every other form of manifestation described by him, Colonel Olcott had witnessed more than once. He gave an account of the mediumship of a certain Mrs. Youngs, who can sit at a piano to play and like the instrument, no matter how heavy, nor even it covered with as many persons as can sit upon it, tilt upon two of its feet and sway in time with the music. To determine how much, if any, muscular power was exerted by Mrs. Youngs, he requested the following test. A simple expedient. Holding in the palm of his hand a raw egg, and gently laying it against the undersurface of the piano-case at one end of the instrument, and causing Mrs. Youngs to lay the palm of her hand against the back of his that held the egg, he requested her to ask the piano to rise. To the wonder of all present, among them the reporter of a leading New York paper, this instantly occurred. She had not lifted hand or egg more than a foot when the egg. Heavy weights are frequently raised and sometimes transported to considerable distances without visible human contact. Thus in his own lighted drawing-room Colonel Olcott had seen a heavy piano raised and lifted a foot away from the wall, and a large leather arm-chair run quite across the row, when no one was within a dozen feet of either. We have also the testimony of Lords Lindsay, Adare, Dunraven, and other unimpeachable witnesses, as to a medium having been floated bodily around the room, and out of a third storey window and back again through another, as though his weight were not greater than that of a thistle-down. A brief but most interesting account was then given by the lecturer of his observations of the wonderful phenomenon of materialization of spirits at the Eddy Homestead in America, a few years ago. Under apparently test conditions he had seen in all some five hundred of these strange apparitions of dead persons, and heard some of them talk with their surviving friends. These forms were as visible and tangible as any living persons present while they lasted, which was never for more than a few minutes at a time. The full details of this memorable experience of two months he had embodied in a volume, entitled *People from the other World*, and he would not occupy time therefore in repeating them. Allusion was also made to other works useful to the student of Psychology, among others Dale Owen's *Debatable Land* and *Footfalls*, Wallance's *Miracles* and *Modern Spiritualism*, Crookes' *Researches in the Phenomena of Modern Spiritualism*, and the Chevalier Des Mooseaux's *Hivers Pratiques des Demons*, the latter a thorough going Catholic book, but very valuable in its psychological facts. Colonel Olcott disclaimed being a spiritualist; he had been such until he studied Asiatic psychology, and found that it was in full standing to prove the possibility of the living man producing this whole range of phenomena without extraneous help. All the great and most of the little mediumistic manifestations he had seen performed by an adept of this Asiatic science under conditions far superior to those attached to mediumship. The Theosophical Society had been organized primarily to promote this branch of study, and thus enlarge the boundaries of modern science. The help of Asiatic people was indispensable for the realization of this object, and the tendency of the Society's work was towards giving to Europeans a higher respect and regard for the Hindus and other Eastern peoples, whose ancestors were proficients in occultism and had bequeathed their priceless knowledge to descendants now living. He had himself seen such men, and could therefore personally certify to their existence. Such were true Theosophists. Theosophy properly means the knowledge of divine things or the hidden laws of nature, which lie beyond the ken of the mere materialistic biologist. He who grasps this wisdom by a course of self-restraint, training, and interior illumination is a Theosophist in the highest and noblest sense of the word. Such men have ever existed, and have appeared in many different lands and epochs. The founders of all religions worthy of the name were Theosophists, their disciples but Theologians, their later followers Sectarians. To acquire theosophical knowledge one must learn both the laws of the visible and invisible worlds. An interesting definition and illustration of the new science of psychometry was given, which space does not permit to enter into at present. In conclusion, the lecturer remarked that a false report had been circulated that the Society had come to preach a new religion. To only needs to refer to the published rules of the Society to see how erroneous is such a notion. As the Asiatic the Geographical, the Royal, or the Astronomical Societies have their different objects, and are devoted to some one branch of scientific study, so the Theosophical Society has divided off its work and organized many branches in Asia, Europe, and America. "India in persons of all castes, every race, and treats all with equal respect and impartiality. Sympathizers are continually reporting themselves; even in Simla enough persons of character and influence have joined the Society to form the nucleus of an Anglo-Indian branch. No country affords so wild a field as India for psychological study. Not we Europeans call animal magnetism has been known here and practised in its highest perfection for countless centuries. The Hindus know equally well the life principle in man, animal, and plant; innumerable secrets unknown to our greatest professors are in the possession of even ignorant natives of this country ("what d've take it's a lie".) The Theosophists, it was explained, have one great and paramount ambition—that of learning what man is, what nature. "Are there," said the speaker, "any here who sympathize with these aspirations? Any who feel within their hearts the flow of true manhood—one that puts a higher value upon divine wisdom than upon the honours and rewards of the town? Come, come then, brother dreamers, and let us combine our efforts and our good will. Let us see if we cannot win happiness for ourselves in striving to benefit others. Let us do what we can to rescue from the oblivion of centuries that priceless knowledge of divine things which we call Theosophy."—*Pioneer.*

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, H. M.'s Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening.

Young Men's Christian Association, Lecture, 8-30 p. m. Temple Bar, Concert, 9 p. m.

VESSELS SAILED—The following vessel sailed on the 13th inst.:—I. G. S. Dalhousie, to Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Nyanza (s), Zanzibar; Malda (s), Coast and Calcutta.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening.

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| March ..... | Military ..... | Kinbury. |
| Overture ..... | Mignon ..... | Beaucau. |
| Quadrille ..... | Barbe Bleue ..... | Seazeau. |
| Selection ..... | Stiffelio ..... | Verdi. |
| Valse ..... | Soldaten Lieder ..... | Gung'l. |
| Galop ..... | Nur Schuell ..... | Roth. |

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 p. m.:—

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|---|---|---|
| March ..... | Benatek ..... | Witte. |
| Overture ..... | Emma di Antiochia .... | Mercandante. |
| Die Klosterglocken ..... | | Huibner. |
| Waltz ..... | Oschocner Fak ..... | Strauss. |
| Fantasie ..... | | Lumbye. |
| Quadrille ..... | Freikugeln ..... | Voss. |
| When the Swallows Homeward Fly .... | | Abt. |
| Waltz ..... | Boccaccio ..... | Strauss. |
| Cavatina ..... | Masnadiero ..... | Verdi. |
| Galop ..... | Valentine ..... | Relle. |

IN the advertisement published in our issue of the 11th instant, regarding the estate of the late Sergeant Sparkes, "Sir C. E. Sparks" is a misprint for Sergeant C. E. Sparkes.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Dhondoo Chowan was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 15, belonging to a woman, named Baya. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patents admitted during the last month was 4,872, the average daily attendance being 162. There were 1,006 new admissions. Of the total number 1,525 were children. The prevailing diseases were fever, diarrhœa, chest, and skin diseases.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Mr. Rustomjee Dinshaw Ghandy, a student of the Grant Medical College, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a certificate of his age, to enable him to compete for the Indian Medical Service Examination in England.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—On Wednesday last, a native shoe-maker in search of work on board the s. s. Socotra, lying in the harbour, while passing along the deck up to the main gangway, was struck by a length of iron cable which was then being discharged from the main hold, and knocked overboard. He fell into a prow which was lying alongside of the vessel at the time, and was seriously injured about the head and other parts of his body. He was at once removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where he is now lying in a precarious state.

THEFT AT MAZAGON.—The Rev. J. F. Casha, residing in the priests' quarters of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Mazagon, reported to the police on Wednesday last that a theft had been committed on the 4th instant at complainant's residence. During his absence from home on that date, Rs. 200 in currency notes, a silver watch, valued at Rs. 20, and a few silver forks and spoons, and also two silk handkerchiefs, valued at Rs. 17, were taken away. It appears the theft was discovered on the 5th instant, when a private enquiry was made by the complainant, who, failing to discover the thief, reported the matter to the police.

SALT FAMINE AT GOA.—The dearness of salt, which is enhanced by the Portuguese authorities taking over charge of the salt from the British Government, and selling it at a profit, is driving the poor people of Goa to the commission of thefts. Some persons lately joined in a project to make a raid on a salt depôt, notice of which transpired to the police, and the thieves were put to flight, except an old man, who was caught carrying a quantity of salt about him, and handed over to the judicial authorities to be dealt with according to law.

MAD DOGS AT SURAT.—The people of Surat are suffering badly from the ravages of mad dogs, according to a local paper. Their howling and moaning at night is a source of much annoyance to inhabitants in most parts of the city. Recently a mad dog severely bit a Parsee woman on her hands and feet, from the effects of which she is in a precarious state. The same dog had bitten two or three persons previously, and the paper complains of the negligence of the local authorities in allowing such dangerous animals to loiter freely on public roads.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 12th October, was 469, being 33 more than in the previous week, 56 more than the week ending 14th October, 1879, and 13 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 366 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 33·97. There were 128 deaths from remittent fever, being 1 less than in the previous week, and 2 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases to the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 51, week 45, 16, and 22, respectively, as compared with 31, 18, and 17, last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

OBITUARY.—It is with sincere and deep regret that we announce the death of Mrs. J. M. Fraser, the wife of our much respected and esteemed late Railway Magistrate, Dr. A. G. Fraser, which melancholy event occurred in the Red Sea on her way to England. A telegram early yesterday (Wednesday) morning was received, bringing this sad intelligence, and we deeply sympathise with Dr. Fraser and his family for their very great loss.—*Deccan Herald.*

## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

THE I. G. S. Tenasserim, towing the sailing ship Czarewitch, left Kurrachee on the 13th instant for Bombay, with the following troops:—On board the Tenasserim:—3rd Hydrabad Cavalry, 2 European officers, 4 native officers, 131 men, 85 followers, 140 horses, and 11 ponies; and 7 European officers of British regiments. On board the Czarewitch:—1 native officer, 38 men, 26 followers, 44 horses, and 3 ponies, R. H. A.; 248 native invalids; and 1 sergeant of the Commissariat Department.

## RIFLE MATCH.

A MATCH was fired on the 13th instant, at Colaba, between B. Company of the G. I. P. and B. Company of the Bombay Corps, which resulted in a victory for the former by 40 points. The distances were 200 and 500 yards, 10 shots at each: regulation targets. Scores:—

| | G. I. P. V. R. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 200 yards. | 500 yards. | Total. |
| Lieut. Hawkins ..... | 23 | 33 | 56 |
| C. Sergt. Ward ..... | 28 | 30 | 58 |
| Sergt. Greenshields .. | 28 | 34 | 62 |
| Sergt. Jackson ..... | 30 | 31 | 61 |
| Corpl. Millard ..... | 31 | 33 | 64 |
| Vol. Paterson ..... | 27 | 20 | 47 |
| Vol. Nelson ..... | 31 | 26 | 57 |
| | | Total.. | 405 |
| | B. R. V. | | |
| | 200 yards. | 500 yards. | Total. |
| C. Sergt. Jeffries .... | 25 | 31 | 56 |
| Sergt. Graves ..... | 24 | 21 | 45 |
| Corpl. Hall ..... | 28 | 24 | 52 |
| Lt. Corpl. Cumming .. | 28 | 27 | 55 |
| Vol. McLaggan ..... | 26 | 22 | 48 |
| Vol. Brumly ..... | 24 | 29 | 53 |
| Vol. Fido ..... | 30 | 25 | 55 |
| | | Total.. | 365 |

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT and Mr. JUSTICE M. MELVILL.)

### ANOTHER CASE OF POLICE TORTURE.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA VS. NARHAR RAMCHANDRA AND FOUR OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal by the five prisoners, who belonged to the police department, from sentences passed upon them by Mr. W. Wedderburn, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar. Mr. Gill and Mr. Ganesham Nilkunt appeared for the appellants, and in support of the appeal on the 6th instant; and Mr. Nanabhai, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The accused were charged before Mr. Wedderburn with voluntarily causing hurt in order to extort a confession, at the instance of Babajee, a cultivator of Kothul, a village ten or twelve miles from Shrigonda. It appeared that on a Wednesday a party of seven persons, including the second and third accused, went to Kothul to enquire about a stolen "mot," that is, a leather bag in which water is drawn from wells. Some houses in the village were searched, but as nothing was found, the party took away with them the complainant and two others who were suspected. On the way they were told that if they paid six rupees, they would be released; but as the money was not paid, they were taken to Shrigonda, where they arrived on Thursday afternoon. Next morning, Friday, they were called to the cutcherry, and thence were taken by the five accused, all policemen, to a temple, where they were kicked, beaten, and ill-treated in various ways, they being told to pay six rupees, or give up the "mot." The fourth accused struck Babajee, the complainant, a blow in the pit of the stomach, which made him fall down in a faint; and the third accused struck him with a switch. From the temple they were taken to the "chaudi" (police station), where Babajee lay in a half-insensible condition till the evening, when the fifth accused, Ganu, had presented it at the mamlutdar's cutcherry. The mamlutdar was absent, but the head clerk took it and called a "punch" (a sort of jury) to examine Babajee's body. The "punch" made a report, to the effect that no marks of injury were visible; and the head clerk then informed Babajee that he had no jurisdiction to enquire into his complaint, and referred him to the first-class magistrate at Nagar. Next day Babajee went to Nagar, and there presented his petition to the District Magistrate. The other two persons who were taken away from Kothul along with Babajee were also beaten at the temple, though not so severely as he was. Mr. Wedderburn had no hesitation in concurring with the assessors, and deciding that the evidence of the witnesses for the

ever, are usually made of tape or string. The "dotunga" is placed over the "soonda" in the centre of the back, and when girthed up binds all the gear together. The load is now slung over the animal, and lashed on. The Government gear mainly consists in replacing the canvas "dotunga" by a species of saddle made of two well-stuffed leather flaps, fastened together by leather bands, and fitted with strong girths, crupper, and leather breast and breech pieces. This saddle is placed so that the leather bands rest on the "soonda," and the stuffed flaps protect the sides of the animal. Two iron rings are fixed to each flap, so that the load can be firmly attached to the saddle. The load is carried either in a "sulletah" or a "sling," or simply lashed on. The transport "sulletah" is a double bag, made of coarse canvas, sacking, or cloth. Its size depends on the animal it is required for—elephant, camel, or mule. It may easily be made by folding a broad strip of material until the ends meet in the centre, or, rather, until one end slightly overlaps the other. The sides are then sewn together and the ends furnished with strings or tapes. The result is a double bag or purse, which can be filled on each side, and slung across the animal's back. Some mule "sulletahs" are specially fitted with leather thongs, for attachment to the iron rings of the Punjab saddle. The "sulletah" is useful for carrying small packages, loose grain articles packed in thin coverings, &c. The "sling" is a broad strip of coarse canvas or sacking, furnished along its edges with eyelet holes. The load, which may consist of boxes, portmanteaux, sacks of flour, &c., is arranged on the sling so that the ends can be folded up and the sides lashed together by a cord running through the eyelet holes. Thus a purse with open sides can be formed and slung across the animal. The size of the "sling," of course, depends upon the nature of the animal.

We are all familiar with the appearance of the camel. Most of us have seen him in the picture books of our childhood; many of us have inspected him in the Zoological Gardens; some of us have watched the long strings of these "ships of the desert" as they noiselessly moved over the sandy plains of the East; and a few of us have seen him lie down and die from sheer exhaustion, brought on by continuous ill-treatment, semi-starvation, and a merciless demand upon his proverbial powers of endurance. Camels may be divided into two species—the Arabian, or one-humped, and the Bactrian, or two-humped. The latter are very scarce in India. The Arabian camel is found all over India, and the species may be divided into the Scinde or Plain camel, and the Afghan or Hill camel. All the camels found south of the Indus may be classed as the Scinde variety, and distinguished by the absence of hair, or by a comparatively smooth skin. Some of the Scinde males are magnificent-looking animals, with great length of leg and proportionate appearance of strength. The Scinde variety like the heat and dryness of the plains; it is their nature to traverse sandy deserts, and they are very susceptible to severe cold. The Afghan camel, on the contrary, is in general a smaller animal, not so long in the leg, is often covered with a thick coat of hair, and is not nearly so susceptible to climatic changes. One of the most remarkable peculiarities of the camel is his internal power of conveying a supply of water. His stomach is provided with a pouch-like appendage, in which water can be stowed away, but this admirable provision of nature has often been fatal to the unfortunate animal. He has got the credit of being able to do without water, whereas the camel requires his daily drink just the same as any other animal. It does not at all follow that when camels are watered they will fill their internal reservoirs as well as quench their thirst. They may or may not do so. It depends upon a variety of circumstances, such as the temperature of the water, the frequency with which they have lately been supplied with water, the time given to watering, &c. Indeed, it is a well-known fact that native camel owners who are well acquainted with the habits of the animal pour water down his throat, so as to compel him to take in a supply before starting on a long journey in a waterless country. But if this supply has not thus been previously given, or if the camel has not supplied himself of his own accord, he will suffer from thirst just like any other beast.

Authorities differ in their estimate of the amount of water which the camel can thus stow away, but as a general average, it may be estimated at five gallons for camels of the Arabian species, which is a sufficient supply for about five days. In the natural state the camel lives chiefly on green food; he is fond of the foliage of trees and shrubs, and should always be permitted to graze when practicable. On the march, however, there may be no convenient time to graze, or no foliage to eat, and it then becomes necessary to ration the camel in the same manner as the horse. As a rule, camels of the Indian transport during the war in Afghanistan were underrationed. The Commissariat appeared to be under the impression that a camel could support nature and work on the same amount of food as was usually given to a mule. The consequence was that many camels either died or fell off in condition, and became practically useless in a few months. When camels cannot be grazed on foliage or plentifully supplied with green food, they should, as a *minimum*, receive the same ration of bhoosa, grass, kirkee, and grain as a full-sized horse. Less than this will not enable them to work continuously and keep condition.

The Indian transport camel is one of the most quiet, most long-suffering, and most enduring of animals. He is easily fed, easily looked after, comparatively inexpensive to keep, and admirably adapted for a pack animal. Nature has stamped the camel as a beast of burden. The horny pads, or callosities, on his elbows, breast, and stifles, serve to protect the skin when he squats to receive the load. His arched back and flat-ribbed sides appear specially formed to receive a load; and the foot, with its elastic and thick sole, can accommodate itself to loose, sandy soil or hard and rough ground.

Camel gear consists of a straw-stuffed saddle or *palan*, fitted with a wooden framework. This is secured on the animal's back by a neck rope, a crupper rope, and a girth or belly rope. There is, in addition, the jhool, the loading rope, the headstall, and the leading rope. The jhool is merely a coarse horse blanket. The loading rope weighs 7lb. or 8lb., and is used for lashing and securing the load on the saddle. The headstall is a simple rope head collar, and the leading rope is either attached to the head collar or to a slit in the nostril. The carrying power of camels depends, of course, on their size and condition. Powerful animals will carry eight maunds (640lb.) without distress, while half that weight will often prove too much for a small or weak animal. As a rule, five maunds (400lb.) is a fair average load for full-grown animals in good condition; but Army transport camels cannot be expected to carry more than four maunds continuously. The camel is usually made to crouch or squat to receive his load in the following manner:—The driver, standing in front, holds the nose rope in one hand and a stick in the other; he gives the rope a twitch, at the same time saying "*hush, hush*," and, if necessary, giving one of the fore legs a tap with the stick. The camel knows well the object in view, and generally protests more or less by grunting or gurgling. At length, however, he drops on his knees, then sits back, and finally tucks his legs comfortably under him.

If the camel is a refractory beast, and the driver suspects that he will not receive the load quietly, the arms of the fore-leg are lashed together, so that the animal cannot rise. The load should then be lifted on and lashed securely, care being taken that the weight is evenly distributed on each side. During this operation the animal invariably protests and occasionally uses the strongest expressions in the camel vocabulary. On the load being secured and the fore-leg lashing removed, the animal usually rises of his own accord, and stands quietly waiting to take his place in the string. Sometimes, however, he takes the earliest opportunity of practically showing his dislike to becoming a beast of burden, and immediately on rising endeavours to divest himself of his load by a series of ungainly capers, and unless the load is very firmly secured he is generally successful.

Camels on the march are usually told off in strings of four, under the charge of one attendant or *sarwan*. This man should lead the front camel by his nose rope; the nose rope of the second is attched to the crupper of the one in front, and so on. The four animals in string cover a distance of about 15 yards. If camels can be trained to follow their leader, it is far more merciful to attach the leading rope to the head collar than to the nose. When camels are properly fed and looked after they are the cheapest of all pack carriage. Four good camels, with one attendant, will carry as much as nine mules or ponies with three attendants, and will eat considerably less. If this proportion is applied to transport animals by the thousand, it will be seen that, assuming equal staying powers and freedom from disease, there is a very great advantage in favour of camel transport.


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| Overland Suits .. | .. " 27 0 | Rezais or Quilts .. | .. 4-8 to 6 8 | Windsor Scarfs for Bow, or | |
| Warm Suits .. | .. 30 to 40 0 | Ladies' Long Wool Shawls, from | 22 0 | Ring .. | .. 2-8 to 4 0 |
| Overcoats and Ulsters, from | 35 to 55 0 | Portmanteaus or Overland | | Gents' Canvas Shoes .. | .. 4-8 to 6 0 |
| Dressing Gowns, from .. | .. 10 to 20 0 | Trunks .. | .. 12-8 to 23 0 | Gents' Slippers .. | .. 2-8 to 4 0 |
| Pyjamas .. | .. 4 8 | Solid Leather do. | .. from 19 0 | China Bath Slippers .. | .. 1 0 |
| Oxford Shirts, Collar attached | .. 5 0 | Black Hide Bags .. | .. " 11 8 | Filters for Travellers covered | |
| White Shirts .. | .. 5 0 | Gladstone Bags .. | .. " 33 0 | Wicker, from .. | .. 11 0 |
| French Cambric do., Collar attached .. | .. 5 0 | Ladies' Hand Bags .. | .. " 7 8 | Pocket Filters .. | .. 3 8 |
| Best Flannel Shirts .. | .. 8 8 | Writing Cases, fitted .. | .. " 11 4 | Air-tight Uniform Cases .. | .. 23 0 |
| Silk and Wool do. .. | .. 8 8 | Gents' Bags, fitted .. | .. " 72 0 | Sponge Bags .. | .. from 1 8 |
| Silk Shirts .. | .. 11 0 | Ladies' Bags, fitted .. | .. " 58 8 | Sponges .. | .. 3 8 |
| Spun Silk do. .. | .. 11 0 | Gents' Dressing Cases .. | .. " 11 8 | Soap Boxes .. | .. 1-0 to 1 8 |
| Gents' Under-vests .. | .. 2-8 to 6 0 | Cotton Linen Bags, all sizes, | 5 to 6 0 | Smelling Salts, per bottle .. | .. 2 8 |
| Bathing Drawers from .. | .. 2 0 | Courier Bags .. | .. 6-8 to 12 8 | Aromatic Vinegar .. | .. 2 8 |
| Gents' Under-pants .. | .. 1 to 8 0 | Money Belts .. | .. 2-8 to 6 8 | Tooth Brush Guards .. | .. 0 12 |
| Silk Suspenders .. | .. 2 8 | Dressing Boxes .. | .. 3-8 to 8 8 | Do. Brushes .. | .. 0 8 |
| Gents' Cotton Socks, from .. | doz. 8 8 | Tiffin Baskets fitted .. | .. 16 to 22 8 | Nail do. .. | .. 1 0 |
| Warm do. .. | .. " 15 8 | Air Pillows, Cotton .. | .. " 6 0 | Hair Brushes and Combs in | |
| Ladies' Under-vests .. | .. 1-8 to 6 8 | Travelling do. .. | .. " 7 0 | Pig-skin case .. | .. 10-8 to 12 8 |
| Ladies' White Cotton Hose .. | doz. 13 8 | English Featherdo. .. | .. " 7 8 | Razors, Ivory Handles .. | .. 1 to 3 8 |
| Ladies' Heather Merino Hose .. | " 9 0 | English Horse Hair Pillows | .. " 7 8 | Do. Straps .. | .. 3-8 to 4 8 |
| Ladies' Black Cotton Hose from .. | .. per pair 2 0 | Nail Scissors .. | .. " 2 | Cork Mattresses .. | .. 1-8 to 2 8 |
| Children's White Cotton Socks | per doz. 6-8 to 12 8 | Rug Straps .. | .. 1-8 to 2 8 | Briar Root Pipes .. | .. 1-8 to 3 8 |
| Children's Heather Merino and Plain Colours .. | doz. 6-8 to 12 8 | Waterproof Coats .. | .. " 10 0 | Tobacco Pouches .. | .. 1 0 |
| Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats from .. | .. 6 to 15 0 | 60-inch Drab Twill waterproof Sheeting .. | .. 6 8 | Pocket Knives .. | .. 1-8 to 3 8 |
| Gents' Travelling Caps .. | .. 1 8 | 12-inch White do. .. | .. 1 8 | Marine Soap, 3 cakes for .. | .. 1 8 |
| Gents' Travelling Scalskin Caps .. | .. 6-8 to 8 8 | Linen-faced Collars | doz. As. 12 to 11 | Shaving do. Stick "Pears" .. | .. 1 8 |
| Travelling Hats .. | .. 4 to 5 0 | Linen-faced Collars | .. " .. 1 8 | Hogle's Eucesis .. | .. 1 8 |
| Cardigan Jackets .. | .. 9-8 to 12 8 | Linen-faced Cuffs .. | .. " .. 1 8 | Oriental Tooth Paste .. | .. 1 8 |
| Sheets, per pair .. | .. 9 0 | Linen Collars .. | .. 0 8 | Fragrant Floriline .. | .. 1 8 |
| Blankets, each .. | .. 10 8 | Cambric Handkerchiefs .. | doz. 5 0 | Overland Chairs, best Beech | 6-8 to 13 8 |
| | | Warm Gloves .. | 1-8 to 2 8 | Luggage Lables, per doz .. | .. 0 12 |
| | | Mitts .. | .. 1 8 | Hat Guards .. | .. 0 8 |
| | | Mufflers .. | .. 2 12 | Ladies' Overland Chairs, from | .. 6 8 |
| | | Pin Scarfs .. | .. 2 8 | Gents' " " " .. | .. 9 8 |

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| Per Im. Gall.... ... ... ... ... ... | ... 8 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
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